UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

_11249 GAO

BENSLEY CONSTRUCTION, INC. on its own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff.

v.

MARSH & MCLENNAN COMPANIES, INC., MARSH, INC., ACE USA, ACE INA, AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP AMERICAN REINSURANCE COMPANÝ, ARTHUR J. GALLAGHER & CO., HILB ROGAL & HOBBS, COMPANY, WILLIS GROUP HOLDINGS, LTD., WILLIS NORTH AMERICA INC., WILLIS GROUP LTD., UNIVERSAL LIFE RESOURCES, UNIVERSAL LIFE RESOURCES, INC. (d/b/a ULR INSURANCE SERVICES, INC.), THE CHUBB CORPORATION, USI HOLDINGS, INC., METLIFE, INC., PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC., UNUMPROVIDENT CORPORATION, THE ST. PAUL TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC., ZURICH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIBERTY MUTUAL GROUP INC., LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIBERTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF WAUSAU, and ST. JAMES INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.,

Defendants.

MAGISTRATE MOGE Alexander

AMOUNT \$_ SUMMONS ISSUED LOCAL RULE 4.1 WAIVER FORM.

Civil Action MCF ISSUED

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1367, 1441, 1446, and 1453, defendants Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., and Marsh, Inc. (collectively "Marsh"),1 with

¹ In filing these papers, Marsh reserves any and all rights and defenses available under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including but not limited to, arguments concerning ineffective service of process and that Marsh is not a proper party to this action.

the consent of the Defendants whom Marsh does not allege to have been fraudulently or improperly joined, hereby notices the removal to this Court of Case No. ESCV-200500277 from the Superior Court for Essex County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.² In support of this Notice, the Defendants state:

I. INTRODUCTION

- 1. On February 17, 2005, the day before the President signed into law the Class Action Fairness Act, Pub. L. 109-2, Plaintiff filed (but never served) a placeholder Complaint, seeking to avoid litigating this case in federal court with a series of nearly identical cases that have been transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to the District of New Jersey for consolidated and coordinated pretrial proceedings (the "MDL litigation"). In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), a copy of the original Complaint is attached as Exhibit A and a copy of the Amended Complaint is attached as Exhibit B.
- 2. The MDL litigation, In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation, MDL # 1663, Civil No. 2:04-cv-5184, is pending in the District of New Jersey (the "MDL Court") and involves a putative nationwide class on behalf of insurance purchasers, asserting some of the very same claims against some of the same defendants as in the Amended Complaint herein. The underlying factual allegations, while stated differently, are virtually identical in substance. Twenty "contingent commission" class actions in federal court are consolidated for adjudication. With the Massachusetts action now having been removed to federal court, it should, likewise, be subject to transfer and consolidation of proceedings in the District of New Jersey as part of the same MDL.

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² While these other Defendants have consented to the Notice of Removal, neither their consent nor the consent of any of the other Defendants is required for purposes of removal pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"). See 28 U.S.C. § 1453(b).

- 3. The day before Plaintiff filed the original Complaint in this matter -- on February 16, 2005 -- Plaintiff's counsel filed a nearly identical complaint in a Florida state court, naming many of the same defendants as were named in the instant case, and virtually mimicking the claims that have been asserted in the instant case. A copy of the Florida complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit C (Complaint in Palm Tree Computer Sys., Inc. v. Delta Research Inst., Inc., filed in Seminole Country, Florida). The Florida case was removed to the Middle District of Florida based upon, inter alia, the Securities Litigation Uniform Standards Act ("SLUSA"), see Ex. D (Notice of Removal in Palm Tree Computer Sys., Inc. v. Delta Research Inst., Inc., Civ. Action No. 6:05-CV-422-ORL-22KRS), and, thereafter, briefing commenced on a motion to remand. A conditional transfer order in that case is currently pending before the MDL Panel. If entered, Palm Tree Computer Systems will also be transferred to the District of New Jersey and consolidated with the MDL litigation.
- 4. After the principal briefing in the Florida litigation was finished, on May 16, 2005, eighty-eight days after filing the original Complaint in this case (and two days before the original Complaint would be automatically dismissed pursuant to Mass. R. Civ. Proc. 4(j)), Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint in Massachusetts. See Ex. B. The Amended Complaint removed certain defendants and attempts to omit certain SLUSA allegations so as to evade federal jurisdiction. Compare, e.g., Ex. A at ¶ 39 (original Complaint defining "Insurance Products") with Ex. B at ¶ 43 (amended Complaint defines "Insurance Products" to exclude "any other insurance product that could be characterized as a 'covered security' under [SLUSA]").
- 5. In a further effort to avoid federal jurisdiction, Plaintiff has fraudulently joined Liberty Mutual Group Inc., and its subsidiaries, referred to as "the Liberty Defendants," parties who have no nexus to the named plaintiff in this action but who provide Plaintiff with the ability to allege the existence of a purported

defendant having a Massachusetts principal place of business. Indeed, despite filing nearly the same matter in Florida, Plaintiff's counsel named the Liberty Defendants in the instant matter, while ignoring them in Palm Tree, despite the fact that Plaintiff makes no allegations that it has any connection whatsoever to the Liberty Defendants. In their haste to file prior to the Class Action Fairness Act deadline, Plaintiff also fraudulently or improperly named numerous other parties, including The Chubb Corporation, with whom the Plaintiff has no connection and which is alleged to have been a holding corporation, but which never actually sold an insurance product. See Ex. B ¶ 28. For purposes of this Notice, the Court need only consider the fraudulent joinder of The Chubb Corporation and the Liberty Defendants.

- 6. Plaintiff also repeatedly disclaims all damages, on behalf of a putative class, above \$74,999.00 for any claimant. See Ex. B at ¶¶ 47, 133, 142, 155, 163, 170. Plaintiff's self-serving efforts to artificially and arbitrarily limit each claimant within the entire putative class to less than \$75,000 in damages is yet another effort to evade, at any and all cost, Federal jurisdiction of a claim that belongs in Federal court with the nearly two dozen other similar claims now before the MDL Court.
- 7. Indeed, such attempts to shoehorn this case into state court by using a self-imposed artificial and arbitrary limitation are clearly at odds with the best interests of the putative class Plaintiff seeks to represent. They also are inconsistent with the common fund Plaintiff seeks to create in the name of a request for "disgorgement" of all the Defendants' "profits." Plaintiff's request for "disgorgement" does not limit the amount sought, going beyond an individualized assessment of damages in seeking disgorgement of all such "profits" for all Defendants. The entire class would have a joint and undivided interest in such "profits." See Ex. B at ¶ 150.

- 8. Additionally, the MDL Court, where this case belongs, has 20 similar cases before it. The MDL Court was established by order of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation on February 17, 2005, when four actions were transferred to Judge Hochberg in the District of New Jersey. See Ex. E (MDL Panel Transfer Order). Since that initial order, and the subsequent transfer of over a dozen cases to Judge Hochberg, the MDL Court has appointed lead counsel, set a schedule for filing a Consolidated Amended Complaint, and ordered the date for the commencement of discovery. See Ex. F (Order No. 4). The MDL Process, which Plaintiff goes to great lengths to avoid, is already underway.
- 9. Plaintiff's contrived efforts, as set forth below, cannot avoid the proper removal of this case.
- 10. No other pleadings, other than the Complaint and the Amended Complaint, have been filed in the state court. There are no other motions currently pending before the Superior Court as of the filing of this Notice of Removal.
- 11. The Amended Complaint was filed on May 16, 2005 and all Defendants were first served with process thereafter. Therefore, this Notice of Removal is timely filed within 30 days of service. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b).

II. DIVERSITY JURISDICTION

- 12. This action may be removed to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) if diversity jurisdiction exists under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) and "if none of the parties in interest *properly joined* and served as defendants is a citizen of" Massachusetts. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) (emphasis added). The only Defendants who are citizens of Massachusetts are the Liberty Defendants and, as explained below, they were not properly joined.
- 13. Plaintiff is a Massachusetts corporation with a principal place of business in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Ex. B at ¶ 12, Ex. G (Annual Corporation Report for Bensley Construction).

- 14. Other than the Liberty Defendants, all of the other named Defendants are neither Massachusetts companies nor do any of these defendants have a principal place of business within Massachusetts. See Ex. B at ¶¶ 14-21 & 23-29.
- 15. However, the fraudulently joined Liberty Defendants are Massachusetts corporations and/or have their principal places of business in Massachusetts. Id. at \P 22.
- 16. A party who is fraudulently joined to defeat removal need not join in the removal petition and is disregarded in determining diversity of citizenship for purposes of § 1332(a) and citizenship for purposes of § 1441(b). Polyplastics, Inc. v. Transconex, Inc., 713 F.2d 875, 877 (1st Cir. 1983); Carey v. Board of Gov. of Kenrwood Co. Club, 337 F. Supp.2d 339, 341 (D.Mass. 2004) ("If, however, a request for remand is based upon a fraudulent joinder of a non-diverse defendant without a real connection to the controversy, 'the right of removal cannot be defeated' and remand is inappropriate.") (citation omitted).
- 17. "A joinder is considered fraudulent if it is a sham and a device used to join a party 'without any reasonable basis in fact and without any purpose to prosecute the cause in good faith." Carey, 337 F. Supp.2d at 341-42; see also Mills v. Allegiance Healthcare Corp., 178 F. Supp.2d 1, 5 (D.Mass. 2001) (quoting Wilson v. Republic Iron & Steel Co., 257 U.S. 92, 98 (1921)).
- 18. Plaintiff fraudulently joined the Liberty Defendants in an attempt to defeat diversity. Plaintiff only mentions the Liberty Defendants once in the forty-eight page, 170 paragraph complaint, and only then to introduce them as a party to the suit. See Ex. B at ¶ 22.
- 19. Plaintiff did not purchase insurance from the Liberty Defendants and has no relationship -- contractual or otherwise -- with any of the Liberty Defendants. See id. at ¶¶ 12-13 (describing Plaintiff's alleged relationship with other defendants).

- 20. None of the six counts against the Liberty Defendants state a reasonable claim upon which relief could be granted.
 - A. Plaintiff's "Breach of Fiduciary Duty" claim fails because Plaintiff and the Liberty Defendants had no relationship whatsoever and, therefore, the Liberty Defendants owed no fiduciary duties to Plaintiff. Hanover Ins. Co. v. Sutton, 46 Mass.App.Ct. 153, 164, 705 N.E.2d 279, 288 (Mass. App. Ct. 1999) (noting the elements of a breach of fiduciary duty claim as (1) existence of a fiduciary duty based upon the relationship of the parties, (2) breach, (3) damages, and (4) a causal connection between breach of the duty and the damages); Ward v. Costello, 15 Mass.L.Rptr. 644, 2002 WL 31973253, at *7 (Mass. Super. Dec. 17, 2002) ("In order for a party to be a fiduciary, there must be mutual consent.") (citation omitted).
 - B. Plaintiff's "Unjust Enrichment" claim fails, inter alia, because there is no "causal nexus" alleged between any monies the Liberty Defendants received and any harm done to Plaintiff -- indeed, there is no relationship whatsoever alleged between the Plaintiff and the Liberty Defendants. See Holmes Products Corp. v. Dana Lighting, Inc., 958 F.Supp. 27, 36 (D. Mass. 1997) (noting need for "causal nexus").
 - C. Plaintiff's "Aiding and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty" also fails as at no point does Plaintiff allege that the Liberty Defendants "knew of the breach and actively participated in it such that he or she could not reasonably be held to have acted in good faith." Spinner v. Nutt, 631 N.E.2d 542, 546 (Mass. 1994). Indeed, Plaintiff cannot make such an allegation as the Liberty Defendants have absolutely no relationship whatsoever to Plaintiff -- there are

- no allegations that the Liberty Defendants sold any product, either directly nor through a third party, to Plaintiff nor that Plaintiff had any discussion, dealings, or other involvement with the Liberty Defendants.
- D. Likewise, Plaintiff's "Breach of Contract" claim and "Breach of Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing" claim fail because Plaintiff and the Liberty Defendants never entered into any contract nor had any relationship that would be implicated by the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
- E. In all, because Plaintiff has no relationship whatsoever with the Liberty Defendants, Plaintiff fails to state any cause of action against the Liberty Defendants. Their joinder was for the sole purpose of defeating diversity and, thus, was fraudulent.
- 21. All Defendants, other than the fraudulently joined Liberty Defendants and The Chubb Corporation, consent to this removal. For the reasons stated above, consent for the Liberty Defendants and The Chubb Corporation is not required. See Polyplastics, Inc., 713 F.2d at 877; Carey, 337 F. Supp.2d at 341.3
- 22. Additionally, Plaintiff's claims, as alleged, exceed the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).
- 23. Despite repeated efforts to artificially limit the amount of damages Plaintiff seeks to recover on behalf of a putative class of all Massachusetts insurance purchasers to an amount below the amount in controversy requirement, Plaintiff seeks in its unjust enrichment claim a broader scope of relief, including

³ Consent by any of the other Defendants, however, is not required for removal under CAFA. See 28 U.S.C. § 1453(b).

that the Court "disgorge" "Defendants' profits from the illegal actions." Ex. B at ¶ 150.

- 24. This request for disgorgement above and beyond any contractual damages would create, if ultimately found to be meritorious, a money judgment potentially in the hundreds of millions of dollars in which the entire class, and not any specific individual, would have the same right. See, e.g., id. at ¶ 14 ("The Contingent Commission Agreements described herein constituted more than half of Marsh's \$1.5 billion in earnings in 2003); id. (noting the \$850 million settlement between Marsh and the New York Attorney General); id. at 16 (alleging Willis's contingent commission revenue as "at least in the hundreds of millions of dollars during the Class Period"); id. at ¶ 17 (alleging Arthur J. Gallagher & Co.'s contingent commission revenue to be "at least in the hundreds of millions"); id. at ¶ 18 (alleging USI's contingent commission revenues to be "at least in the hundreds of millions of dollars during the Class Period"); see also Durant v. Servicemaster Co., 147 F. Supp.2d 744, 750-51 (E.D. Mich. 2001) (holding that "[a]ggregation thus is required of the amount Plaintiffs seek to recover under the theory of unjust enrichment. For that reason, this Court holds that the jurisdictional amount is satisfied, and this Court has diversity jurisdiction over this case.")
- 25. The common fund, valued as a whole, determines the amount in controversy. See Berman v. Narragansett Racing Ass'n, 414 F.2d 311, 314-15 (1st Cir. 1969) ("The pecuniary result that the judgment would directly produce would be the awarding of a fund of several million dollars to the class. We think it is the amount of the entire fund, and not what each pursewinner's individual share will eventually be, that determines the amount in controversy here.").
- 26. In this case, the total profits from the activities alleged by the Plaintiffs exceed \$75,000 and, indeed, are alleged to exceed "hundreds of millions of dollars during the class period" if not well in excess of a billion dollars. See, e.g., Ex. B. at

- ¶¶ 14, 16-18; see also id. at ¶ 14 (noting existence of settlement between Marsh and the New York Attorney General for \$850 million dollars).
- 27. Therefore, the Defendants whom Marsh does not allege were improperly joined are diverse from the Plaintiff and the amount in controversy is satisfied.

JURISDICTION UNDER THE CLASS ACTION FAIRNESS ACT III.

28. Under the newly-passed Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) was amended to read in pertinent part as follows:

> The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action, in which the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is a class action in which – (A) any member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from any defendant.

- 29. Exceptions to this new rule are contained in 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3)-(5), none of which are applicable here.
- 30. The Class Action Fairness Act also added a new 28 U.S.C. § 1453, providing that a Class Action can be removed by any defendant.
- 31. This case is removable under the Class Action Fairness Act because at least one member of the putative class of plaintiffs (e.g., the named Plaintiff) is a citizen of a state (i.e., Massachusetts) different from at least one defendant. The named Plaintiff and all putative class members are citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts while all Defendants other than the Liberty Defendants are citizens of other states. See Ex. B at §§ 13-21 & 23-29.
- 32. Section 9 of the Act provides, "The amendments made by this Act shall apply to any civil action commenced on or after the date of the enactment of this Act." 28 U.S.C. §1332 Note.
 - 33. For at least two independent reasons, this case was not "commenced"

before the Class Action Fairness Act.

34. First, under Massachusetts Rules, a case is not "commenced" until the Complaint and summons are mailed to or filed in the proper court. As the Massachusetts Rules states:

A civil action is commenced by (1) mailing to the *clerk of* the proper court by certified or registered mail a complaint and an entry fee prescribed by law, or (2) filing such complaint and an entry fee with such clerk.

Mass. R. Civ. Proc. 3 (emphasis added).

35. As the official Reporters' Notes to that rule make clear, "[t]he phrase 'proper court' means the court in which requirements of venue and jurisdiction . . . are met." The action below, however, was not filed in a court with the proper venue. For venue to be proper, a case with a Massachusetts resident must be filed in "in the county where one of them lives or has his usual place of business." Mass. Gen. L. c. 223 § 1. This case was filed in the county of Essex. However, Plaintiff has not alleged that any party lives or has its usual place of business in Essex County. See Ex. B at ¶¶ 12-29, 49. No defendant has its usual place of business in Essex County. Furthermore, the named Plaintiff has its usual place of business in Middlesex County. See Ex. E (Annual Corporation Report for Bensley Construction). Therefore, venue was improper in the case as filed in Essex County and the case had not "commenced," pursuant to Mass. R. Civ. P. 3, prior to the enactment of the Class Action Fairness Act.

36. Second, a number of courts have held that the term "commenced" means the date of removal, not the date the case was initially filed in state court. See, e.g., Lorraine Motors, Inc. v. Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., 166 F. Supp. 319, (E.D.N.Y. 1958) (term "commenced" referred to date of removal, noting that "it is not at all unusual for the Congress to use the term 'commenced' to describe the institution in

federal court of a case which has been removed from State court"); see also Hunt v. Transport Indem. Ins. Co., No. 90-00041, 1990 WL 192483, at *2-3 (D. Hawaii July 30, 1990) (holding that "sounder view" was to construe the term "commenced" in the context of 1989 amendment to 28 U.S.C. §1332, which raised jurisdictional minimum from \$10,000 to \$50,000, to mean the date of removal, not the date of filing in state court); Sayers v. Sears, Roebuck and Co., 732 F. Supp. 654 (W.D. Va. 1990) (same). On these grounds, as well, the case was not "commenced" until May 2005, well after the enactment of the Class Action Fairness Act.⁴

37. Furthermore, this Court is empowered to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367. The Class Action Fairness Act confers federal jurisdiction over, *inter alia*, the newly added claims in the Amended Complaint, which were not asserted prior to the enactment of the Class Action Fairness Act. See Knudsen v. Liberty Mutual Insur. Co., No. 05-8010, 2005 WL 1389059, *2 (7th Cir. June 7, 2005) (stating that claims added after the Class Action Fairness Act's date of enactment that are "sufficiently independent of the original contentions . . . must be treated as fresh litigation" and are removable) This Court should assert jurisdiction over those additional claims that were not originally stated in the un-served original Complaint. Additionally, the Court should assert supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) over all other claims.

⁴ The holdings in *Pritchett v. Office Depot, Inc.*, 404 F.3d 1232 (10th Cir. 2005), and *Knudsen v. Liberty Mutual Insur. Co.*, No. 05-8010, 2005 WL 1389059 (7th Cir. June 7, 2005) are not to the contrary. In fact, the Seventh Circuit in *Knudsen* expressly recognized that there may very well be circumstances under which a suit can be "commenced" for "federal [CAFA] purposes even if it bears an old docket number for state purposes." *Id.* at *3. Plaintiffs' gamesmanship in the current case has brought about the type of circumstance envisioned by the *Knudsen* court. By waiting to serve process upon the defendants until well after CAFA was enacted, plaintiffs have opened up the type of "new window of removal" cited by *Knudsen* that commences a case for CAFA purposes. *Id.*

38. As set forth above, this Court, therefore, has original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, and supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), and removal of the action to this Court is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441(a) and 1453(b). For these reasons and in the interests of judicial economy, efficiency and consistency of adjudication, this case should be heard in Federal Court along with the nearly two dozen other nearly identical cases consolidated in the MDL litigation.

39. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446(d), Marsh states that it shall promptly file a copy of this Notice with the Clerk of the Superior Court for Essex County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WHEREFORE, Marsh hereby removes this action to this Honorable Court.

Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. Marsh Inc.,

By their attorneys,

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Dated: June 15, 2005

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true copy of the above document was served upon the following by hand-delivery and/or first-class mail on June 15, 2005:

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Joshua Vitullo

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS



BENSLEY CONSTRUCTION, INC. on its own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

 \mathbf{v} .

MARSH & MCLENNAN COMPANIES, INC., MARSH, INC., ACE USA, ACE INA, AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, AMERICAN REINSURANCE COMPANY. ARTHUR J. GALLAGHER & CO., HILB ROGAL & HOBBS, COMPANY, WILLIS GROUP HOLDINGS, LTD., WILLIS NORTH AMERICA INC., WILLIS GROUP LTD., UNIVERSAL LIFE RESOURCES. UNIVERSAL LIFE RESOURCES, INC. (d/b/a ULR INSURANCE SERVICES, INC.), THE CHUBB CORPORATION, USI HOLDINGS, INC., METLIFE, INC., PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC., UNUMPROVIDENT CORPORATION, THE ST. PAUL TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC., ZURICH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIBERTY MUTUAL GROUP INC., LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIBERTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF WAUSAU, and ST. JAMES INSURANCE COMPANY LTD..

Defendants.

Civil Action No.

CONSENT TO REMOVAL

The Undersigned hereby consent to the Notice of Removal filed this date in the above-captioned matter.¹

¹ In filing this consent, the undersigned reserve any and all rights and defenses available under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including but not limited to, arguments concerning ineffective service of process, personal jurisdiction, and that any defendant is not a proper party to this action.

ACE USA ACE INA,

By their attorneys,

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By its attorneys,

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Dated: June 15, 2005

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true copy of the above document was served upon the

following by hand-delivery and first-class mail on June 15, 2005:

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Boston, MA 02116

Joshua Vitullo

)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Title of	case (nam	e of firs	t party on e	ach side only)) Bun	sier con	Struc	t.cn	carp u	, MAI:	sh A	Actions	74/1	etal.
 Category in which the case belongs based upon the numbered nature of suit code listed on the civil cover sheet rule 40.1(a)(1)). 											sheet.	(See lo	ocal		
		ı.	160, 4 ⁻	10, 470, 535	, R.23, REGAR	RDLESS	OF NATUR	E OF S	SUIT.						
		II.			, 440, 441-446, *, 830*, 840*, 8						complete atent, trac				ases
	<u>x</u>	III.	315, 3	,	, 151, 190, 210 , 345, 350, 355		, ,								
		iV.			, 460, 480, 490 870, 871, 875		30, 610, 620), 630,	640, 6	50, 660,					
	_	٧.	150, 1	52, 153.											
3.					ases. (See loo number of the					ne prior re	elated cas	se has i	been fiid	ed in th	is
4.	Has a p	rior actior	n betwe	en the same	parties and b	pased o	n the same	claim e		een filed i		urt?			
									YES		NO	IALI			
5.	Does th	•	int in th	is case que	stion the cons	stitution	ality of an a	ct of c	ongre	ss affectir	ng the pu	blic int	erest?	(See 2	28
									YES		NO	X			
	lf so, is	the U.S.A	. or an (officer, ager	nt or employee	e of the	U.S. a party	17	YES		NO				
6.	Is this o	ase requi	ired to b	e heard and	d determined i	by a dis	trict court o	of three	judge	es pursua	nt to title	28 US	C §2284	?	
									YES		NO	X			
7.					xcluding gove										47-155
	Massac	:nusetts (*	-govern	mental age	ncies"), resid	ing in w	assacnuse	tts res		tne same	NO	r - (Sei	LOCAL	Kule 40	.1(a)).
									YES		NO	_			
		A.		, in which d rn Division	ivision do <u>all</u> (on-governn Central Divi		partie	s reside?	Wes	tern Di	vision		
	B. If no, in which division do the majority of the plaintiffs or the only parties, excluding governm agencies, residing in Massachusetts reside?								vernme	ntal					
			Easte	rn Division			Central Div	ision			Wes	tern Di	vision		
8.					ere any motion the motions)	ns pend	ling in the s	tate co	ourt re	quiring th	e attentio	on of th	is Cour	t? (If y	es,
	Subillic	a sc paiai	e sheet	luentilying	the motions,				YES		NO				
•		YPE OR F										•			
				Shoa Vi											
	DRESS				m McCut	wen	up	150	tele	:AL 5.	30	stoni	MA	071	10
TE	LEPHON	1E NO	617	951	107							(Cat	egoryFor	haw.m	5/2/05)

SJS 44 (Rev. 11/04)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS		DEFENDANTS								
Peosley	Constrution COIP.	MAISH McLennan Coip, et al.								
(b) County of Residence of		County of Residence of First Listed Defendant								
` '	CEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)	(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.								
(c) Attorney's (Firm Name,	Address, and Telephone Number)	Attorneys (If Known)								
	IMAN , Dujlas J. Hoffman	DANIELS, & Aurin, est; Joshu. Vitollo, 81.								
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only) III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box of I for Diversity Cases Only)										
U.S. Government Plaintiff	☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)	PTF DEF Citizen of This State PTF DEF Incorporated or Principal Place Of Business In This State								
U.S. Government Defendant	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State								
	(Citizen or Subject of a								
IV. NATURE OF SUIT										
CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY BANKRUPTCY OTHER STATUTES								
☐ 120 Marine☐ 130 Miller Act	PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 310 Airplane ☐ 315 Airplane Product ☐ 315 Airplane Product ☐ 316 Maipractice	- G 620 Other Food & Drug G 423 Withdrawal G 410 Antitrust G 430 Banks and Banking								
☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment	Liability 365 Personal Injury 320 Assault, Libel & Product Liability	G30 Liquor Laws PROPERTY RIGHTS 460 Deportation								
& Enforcement of Judgment 151 Medicare Act	Slander Slander 368 Asbestos Persons Injury Product	al								
152 Recovery of Defaulted	Liability Liability	☐ 660 Occupational ☐ 840 Trademark ☐ 480 Consumer Credit								
Student Loans (Excl. Veterans)	☐ 340 Marine Product ☐ 370 Other Fraud	RTY Safety/Health								
153 Recovery of Overpayment	Liability 🗍 371 Truth in Lending	LABOR SOCIAL SECURITY 850 Securities/Commodities/								
of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits	☐ 350 Motor Vehicle ☐ 380 Other Personal ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Property Damage	710 Fair Labor Standards								
☐ 190 Other Contract	Product Liability	e 🗇 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations 🗇 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) 12 USC 3410								
 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise 	☐ 360 Other Personal Product Liability Injury	☐ 730 Labor/Mgmt.Reporting ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions & Disclosure Act ☐ 865 RSI (405(g)) ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts								
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS PRISONER PETITIO	NS 740 Railway Labor Act FEDERAL TAX SUITS 2 892 Economic Stabilization Act								
☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 220 Foreclosure	U 441 Voting U 510 Motions to Vaca 442 Employment Sentence	tte								
230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	443 Housing/ Habeas Corpus:	Security Act								
240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability	Accommodations 530 General 535 Death Penalty	26 USC 7609 Act 900Appeal of Fee Determination								
290 All Other Real Property	☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - ☐ 540 Mandamus & Ot	ther Under Equal Access								
	Employment	to Justice 1 950 Constitutionality of								
	Other	State Statutes								
V. ORIGIN Original Proceeding Proceeding Proceeding Original Proceeding Proceeding Original Proceeding Proceeding Proceeding Proceeding Original Proceeding Procee										
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 78 155 1531, 1364, 1441, 1446, 1453 Brief description of cause:										
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTIO UNDER F.R.C.P. 23	DEMAND S CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND:								
VIII. RELATED CAS IF ANY	E(S) (See instructions): JUDGE	DOCKET NUMBER								
DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD										
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	The 188 H. 188 H									
RECEIPT#	AMOUNT APPLYING IFP	JUDGE MAG. JUDGE								